

FARMLANDS

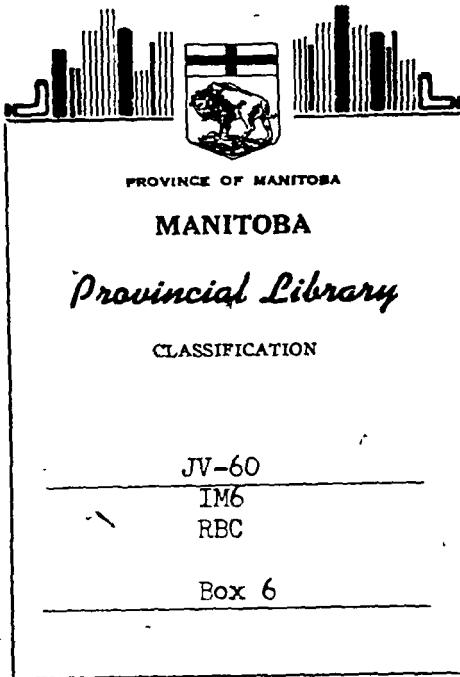


MANITOBA.



STONY —
MOUNTAIN,
BALMORAL,
TEULON,
MARQUETTE,
REABURN
AND
POPLAR
POINT.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STONEWALL
BOARD OF TRADE
STONEWALL, MANITOBA.



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*The
Stonewall District*



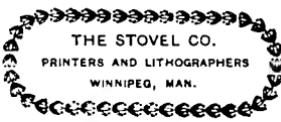
*A
DESIRABLE DISTRICT
— for —
MIXED FARMING*

Issued by the

*STONEWALL
BOARD OF TRADE*



*Stonewall, Manitoba, Canada
1901*



Are You in Quest Of a Farm Home?



This pamphlet, prepared by a joint committee representing the Stonewall Board of Trade and the Councils of the Rural Municipalities of Rockwood and Woodlands, gives authentic information regarding one of the most desirable localities in the entire West. Having reached Winnipeg, you can easily visit this district and see for yourself.

The Stonewall Board of Trade

Realizing that this district possesses advantages which, if brought to the notice of intending settlers, would result to the mutual benefit of the district, and the settlers, have prepared

this pamphlet from the most reliable information at its disposal in the hope that many who are about to visit Manitoba in quest of good locations for comfortable farm homes may be induced to look over this district before making a final choice. In the past no special effort has been made to bring this district to the attention of the emigrant world, nevertheless, the



A. M. Campbell's farm house, Argyle, Man.

number of farmers already settled in this district affords ample testimony that its merits as a farming district have been fully tested. (A glance at the accompanying map reveals the fact that some townships are pretty well taken up.) Settlers who came here twenty years ago have never regretted their decision and have continued to prosper, but of late years it has become more easy to demonstrate the wisdom of their choice.

Although large quantities of grain are grown, this is peculiarly a mixed farming district, and it is only of late years that it has been possible for mixed farming districts to compete with the purely grain-growing district in the eyes of the



A section of Mr. Geo. Broadfoot's herd, Woodlands, Man.

new settler. The rapid accumulation of a "pile" used to be the aim of most new settlers, but now that it has been demonstrated that comfortable homes may be established, it is becoming more common for the settler to aim at building up a home and making steady progress. In fact, it is found that settlers who arrived at this conclusion were the ones who made most money as a rule. This district offers most peculiar advantages to the settler who is seeking a comfortable home and reasonable prosperity.

The special advantages, etc., as wood, water, hay, markets, are elsewhere alluded to.



City of Winnipeg

It is becoming more and more patent that a great future is in store for this rapidly growing city. In the early days it had its ups and downs, but it has lately assumed an air of decided permanency.

It is increasing rapidly in population, having now reached the 50,000 mark. A large number of substantial buildings are erected each year. It is the seat of government. The leading educational institutions of the west are located here. It is a great railroad centre and promises in the near future to become an important manufacturing centre. It affords a ready market for all kinds of produce, just the sort of market to enable the settler to reap to the fullest extent every advantage otherwise offered by a mixed farming district. It is the stock, dairy, grain and vegetable market of the west. Its rapid development of late years establishes beyond question that the settler

who invests in land in the Winnipeg district, at the prices which at present prevail, is perfectly safe so far as values go, if he but looks to the quality of the land. The lands vary in nature. He must see that he gets the land adapted to the class of farming in which he proposes to engage.

The district described in this pamphlet being all comparatively close to this city, its settlers enjoy the benefits which naturally accrue. They will also reap the increase of land values which is certain to follow.



Stonewall. This thriving village lies twenty miles northwest of Winnipeg on the Stonewall branch of the C. P. R., and constitutes one of the advantages of this district. It is one of the cleanest and healthiest villages in the whole of Canada and is making steady progress. Its population is about 650. It has large quarries, which furnish more or less employment and also supply stone and lime for building operations in many parts of the Province. In fact, the lime kilns here and at Stony Mountain have a practical monopoly of the lime business of the Province. There are two grain elevators and several warehouses, a large roller mill (of which cut is given), with a capacity of 125 to 150 barrels per day. It has a fine school, four churches, four general stores, four hardware stores, three



W. J. Bruce's Flour Mill and Elevator, Stonewall, Man.



View of Jackson Avenue, Stonewall, looking South.

hotels, two butcher shops, the Bank of Hamilton and Leslie's private bank do business here, a bakery, three confectionery establishments, drug store, tailor shop, three livery barns, four blacksmith shops, jewelry shop, law office, lumber yard, greenhouse, etc. In addition to these all the leading implement manufacturers are represented, also the insurance companies. Two newspapers, *The Argus* and *The Gazette* (Liberal and Conservative respectively) are published. There are two doctors and one veterinary surgeon resident in the village. In many respects it affords a ready market for the farmer both for buying and selling. The short haul from the metropolis prevents any tendency to great discrepancy in prices. It is growing every year. In the not far distant future it will become one of the residential suburbs of what will then be the mammoth City of Winnipeg. It is in the direct line of communication between Winnipeg and most parts of the municipalities in question.



View of Jackson Avenue, Stonewall, looking North.



House of John Crookshanks Esq., one mile East of Stonewall.

Stony Mountain

The Manitoba penitentiary is located here. There are also large quarries. The country round is adapted for mixed farming and stock raising.

Balmoral

This pretty little village is situated in one of the finest farming districts known. It has two stores, hotel, two blacksmith shops, elevator, school, church, etc.



Farm Residence of James Barbour, Esq., Balmoral, Man.



Residence for Teacher of Marquette School, erected by the Trustees.

Teulon

Is the terminus of the Stonewall branch of the C. P. R., and is the nearest station to the homestead lands in northern Rockwood and beyond. It is rapidly growing in importance, some of the most prosperous of our settlers living not far from this new town.



Farm Buildings of Arch. Wood, Teulon, Man.

Marquette Reaburn and Poplar Point

These are points along the main line of the C. P. R., and afford shipping facilities to the settlers of Southern and Western Woodlands. Others visit Stonewall. Marquette has a grist mill, at Poplar Point is a grain elevator, although, as is elsewhere stated, the Woodlands settlers give themselves principally to stock raising. Each of these places has its public school, post office, etc.

Shipping Facilities

The outside world is reached by railway communication from any of the above points. Live stock is shipped in large quantities, dairy produce can be shipped to Winnipeg at small cost. Many farmers near these stations ship cream regularly to city creameries and find it profitable. Their easy communication with the chief market enables our farmers to readily adapt themselves to market changes.

At any of the above points goods can be had at reasonable prices. General stores are found at several other post offices.

To the Stonewall Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,—I am a native of Kincardineshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1870. After spending four years in Ontario and Quebec I came to Manitoba and took up a homestead nineteen miles northeast of Stonewall. In those early days we had to be very economical, as everything was very high in price. Nowadays \$1.00 will buy as much as \$2.00 would in 1874. I consider that I have done well. I know of no other place where I could have done as well. I own 880 acres of land, with a complete outfit of stock and machinery. I have raised a family of ten children. No one can make a mistake in coming here, but there are two classes to which this country offers special advantages—those with small means and those with families growing up who will soon want to start for themselves. The winters are cold, but we have not found them disagreeable. A little energy and foresight enables people to make themselves and their stock as comfortable here as anywhere else.

Yours truly,

ARCH. WOOD.

Teulon, March 20, 1901.



Residence of Alex Poision, Esq., five miles North of Stonewall, Man.

Lands Of the lands in this district, a large portion is peculiarly adapted for grain raising. Covered to varying depths with rich black loam, they give magnificent yields of cereals or vegetables, for which the farmer finds a ready market. These lands are, perhaps, slightly harder to break than some, but are fully as rich as the high-priced lands in old settlements. Lands of superior quality still in their wild state may be purchased at prices varying from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. To the most casual observer it must be patent that in a few years lands of such quality, so near a rapidly growing city with so excellent a market, with the railroad facilities and good roads afforded in



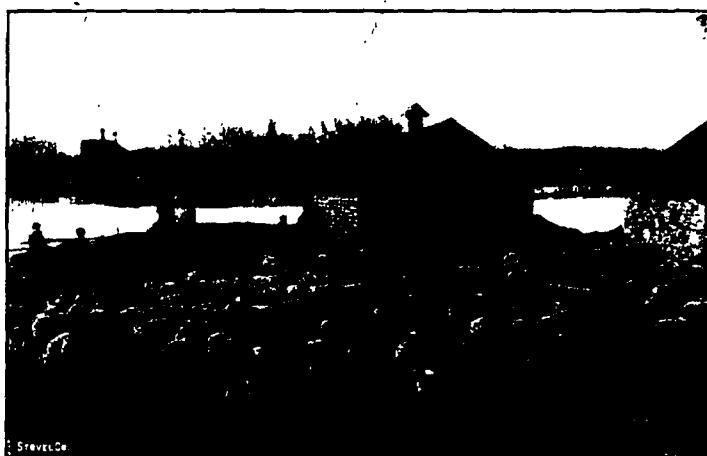
Home of Jacob Scott, Sr., seven miles North-West of Stonewall, Man.



Cattle at Large on the Farm of Henry Proctor, Woodlands, Man.

Photo March 15th, 1901.

many portions of this district, must become very valuable. When the settler has such advantages of market, school, church, social privileges, fuel, hay and water, with the certainty of rapid increase of land values, he will be but consulting his comfort, convenience and pocket should he decide to locate here.



Steve & Co.

Mr. T. A. Foster's Sheep.

Photo March 22, 1901.

Homesteads

Homesteads In the northerly portion of this district homestead lands may still be had by complying with the regulations of the Department in respect thereto. These regulations are not harshly stringent, the Government being anxious to study the best interests of the actual settler. These homestead lands are shown on the accompanying map.

Grazing and Hay Lands for Live Stock

These areas, as well as the stretches of still vacant higher lands, afford ample pasture for large herds of cattle. The native grasses are nutritious and famous for milk, butter and

Throughout the district at varying intervals are to be found, in some instances, small lakes, in others swamps of greater or lesser area. These afford excellent opportunity for securing choice hay for stock at a very small outlay. Some farmers own their own hay lands. This is best. Others rent from non-resident owners or secure a permit to cut on Government lands.



Farm Residence and Barns of Mr C. C. Castle, Teulon, Man.

beef producing qualities. No district is more favored in this respect than the Municipality of Woodlands and the eastern portion of Rockwood. The swamps in the southerly part of Woodlands, and again north in the vicinity of Shoal Lake, provide thousands of tons of hay and grand pasture. The same is true of the great St. Andrew's marsh, lying along the east side of Rockwood, with its numerous swamps and springs. With a view to improving its value in this respect an extensive system of drainage has recently been effected here. The Manitoba Government owns thousands of acres of these swamp lands, which it will sell or lease to the settler. Permits are secured for cutting hay on Government lands at 10 cents per ton.



Mixed Farming

The farmer of one idea, especially if that one idea be to grow wheat, is handicapped if the season be unpropitious. He cannot continue to thrive by working but half the year. If he divides his attention between wheat (for which Manitoba has now a world-wide fame) and coarse grain, roots and stock, his chances of success are manifestly increased. He has that which employs his time profitably during that part of the summer when the wheat does not require his attention and during the long winter months. A growing family can assist more with the root crop and in caring for cattle. Mixed farming is beyond question far safer than grain growing alone, and no district affords better opportunities for this class of farming than the district referred to in this pamphlet, the ready market being no small factor.



Stock Raising

This branch of farming is in many men's hands pre-eminently a safe one, as has been demonstrated by scores of our settlers who give themselves entirely to it. Woodlands, Eastern Rockwood and the territory to the north afford ample scope for the settler who would like to spend his full year caring for stock and making money. There are hundreds of choice

locations where a piece of grain land may be secured, a nice grazing section and a hay-claim. The man who chooses one of these is comparatively free from care on the subject of climatic changes, especially during the summer. Of course, Winnipeg, with its rapidly multiplying abattoirs and slaughter houses, its splendid transportation facilities and increasing population, is the great market. It is easy of access.



Stock Barn of Martin Shipley, Esq., Wavy Bank, Man.

The Raising Of Stockers

The farmers of these districts find very profitable work raising stockers for the western ranches. At the present time a good yearling calf will readily bring from \$15 to \$18, and costs probably less than \$5 to bring to that age. The western ranchmen prefer to buy at that age, as after that stock do not have to be housed on the ranches. Many farmers keep the young cattle until they are three years of age. Sheep have been found to pay well.

A Few Figures

All kinds of live stock thrive well on the grasses of this district, and, notwithstanding the large herds already to be seen (as the following figures show), there is ample room for hundreds of new settlers to engage in the same line.

In the Municipality of Woodlands are 1,000 horses, 5,200 head of cattle, 378 sheep, and 557 hogs, with a population of 1,100 souls, the assessor's figures showing rapid increase in the numbers. Rockwood boasts a population of 3,374, with 2,231 horses, 7,446 cattle, 131 sheep, and 1,808 pigs.

Both cheese and butter making are found to be very profitable. Besides the profit of raising the young stock, the cow is paying her way. There are cheese factories at Meadow Lea and Oak Point, besides the home dairy of Mr. Henry Last referred to in his letter. During the present winter farmers have repeatedly assured members of the Board of Trade that they make sums varying in average from \$20 to \$40 on each cow. Location and manner of feeding, etc., accounts for the difference.

To the Secretary of the Stonewall Board of Trade.

Dear Sir,—I am only too pleased to recommend this district. I came here in the seventies with no capital. After getting started I lost everything by fire, but have since been able to provide for a large growing family and make myself comfortable. I believe in mixed farming. My cattle pay well. I make butter or cheese, according to the market. I find ready sale for all kinds of produce. There are splendid opportunities here for energetic settlers who wish to make a home for themselves. I know of no better place. I would advise the new settler to acquire a little experience before starting out for himself on any large scale.

Yours truly,

HENRY LAST.

Strathewen, March 28, 1901.



Farm Buildings of John Good, Stonewall.

Vegetables

In no part of the Dominion can better vegetables be grown. A visit to the Fall Fairs will prove this. Woodlands is becoming especially famous in this line. Winnipeg affords a ready market for the output of this branch of farm industry.



Agriculture

Great attention is given to the study of method in farm work and to the encouragement of producing practical results. Farmers' Institute meetings are frequent and the latest methods of farming are carefully discussed. Woodlands boasts two agricultural societies and Rockwood one. These hold annual fall fairs, and, by the aid of liberal Government and municipal grants, are able to offer in prizes sums which would alarm the directors of an eastern society. Loyal support is given to each in its respective locality. During the past two years the Rockwood society has acquired grounds and fenced the same, prepared a race track and erected a hall large enough for rink purposes.



Fuel

Many of those who are living in countries where the climate is perhaps a trifle less rigorous, shiver as they contemplate our zero weather, and, as they erroneously fancy, lack of fuel. Throughout the



Pure-bred Ayrshires on the Farm of Wm. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.



Farm Home of Albert Mollard, Balmoral, Man.

entire district wood is to be had in abundance. Many farmers find their wood supply on their own quarter sections; others have wood lots at a short distance in some wooded section. Any person can have it delivered at his place for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a cord. Hundreds of cords are sold every winter in Stonewall for the use of the villagers and for firing the lime-kilns. In fact, not a few farmers provide for their winter's household expenses by hauling wood to market. Keeping warm is neither uncertain nor costly in this district. The bluffs so thickly interspersed form a valuable shelter from the high winds which otherwise would prevail.



Water

The question of good water supply is one which often vexes the soul of the prospective settler. In Rockwood and Woodlands he may gladden his heart and quench his thirst at any time by a draught of the finest water (clear, sparkling and cool) to be found anywhere. In some instances it is to be had from springs, while any farmer may have a never-failing supply by the necessary boring, the depth varying from 20 to 80 feet in different localities. Not a few have secured artesian wells. Good water adds greatly to the comfort and health of the settler, and is an aid in successful stock-raising. Locate where it is to be found.

Roads and Ditches

For a new country, the roads have received no little attention, and each year more and better attention is given to this work by the various municipal authorities. A vast improvement, both in the roads and in the drainage effected by ditches is noticeable during the last few years. In many parts the prairie trail still forms an excellent road.



Building Material

Those who have grown up in heavily-wooded eastern counties sometimes fancy we are short of building material. Not so. Lumber (pine, fir or spruce) may be had by the carload at Stonewall, Balmoral, Tuelon, Stony Mountain, Rosser, Marquette, Reaburn or Poplar Point. At

Stonewall lumber yard it may be purchased by the single board or by the wagon load. In northern Rockwood are two mills with a capacity of several hundred thousand feet per winter season. These mills (also shown on the map) turn out an excellent quality of spruce lumber, from timber claims near



Municipal Hall, Woodlands, Man

Taken in Winter

by, which sells at \$11.00 or \$12.00 at the mills, and can be laid down at Stonewall at \$15.00 per thousand. Then there is stone for fine stone buildings, ample lime for mortar and concrete. In many cases neat substantial buildings are erected out of poplar logs. It is an easy matter to have suitable buildings in this district. The intending settler should ponder this in his mind.



Stonewall Intermediate School.

Taxation

The rate of taxation is comparatively low, especially in the Municipality of Woodlands, where the total tax (inclusive of school taxes) is 5 cents per acre, or \$8.00 per quarter section. In Rockwood there are more schools and more has been expended on roads, consequently the rate is a little higher.



Labor Market

For those who feel that for a time they prefer to work for a wage, this district offers a fair field. Many of our older farmers employ some help the year round, while a large portion require extra help at good wages in the summer season. The quarries at Stonewall and Stony Mountain furnish a lot of work. Some \$30,000 was paid out for labor in these quarries in 1899. The



Farm Home of Mr. Darwood, Atwell, Man.

lumber camps to the north and east give the young men a chance to be earning all winter. Quite a few settlers in the north find fishing in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg and Shoal Lake a profitable occupation, especially in winter, when the fish are easily taken to Winnipeg.

Education It is doubtful if any other newly-settled country in the world offers such excellent educational facilities as Manitoba presents to her children, and no rural district in the Province is better provided with schools than that referred to in this pamphlet. In the Municipality of Rockwood are 18 schools, employing 22 teachers, and three new schools are being organized. The Municipality of Woodlands has 17 schools, and the number is being increased as settlers come in. The Stonewall Intermediate School (out of building shown elsewhere) fits students for the annual examinations for teachers, while in the City of Winnipeg so near at hand are to be found splendid facilities for pursuing any branch of higher education. Intending settlers cannot well afford to ignore this feature in choosing a location.

Churches

The new-comer often expresses surprise at the number of churches dotted over the Municipalities of Rockwood and Woodlands, while the Village of Stonewall boasts four. He is further surprised when he learns how loyally they are supported. In some instances the school houses are utilized for religious worship.



Game

To the settler who is fond of seeking recreation with his gun and dog or with fishing apparatus this district offers special inducements. Prairie chickens are numerous. Geese and ducks pass this way in thousands in their migrations to and from the north. Deer-shooting is quite common in the northern parts of these municipalities. Large quantities of fish are taken from Shoal Lakes and from the larger lakes, Winnipeg and Manitoba. The pleasure-seeker finds also good boating on these lakes.



A Day's Outing at Shoal Lake, Man.

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FROM A SETTLER IN THIS DISTRICT.

Name Thomas Scott Address Attwell
Section 13 Township 13 Range 2 west.

Nationality Canadian

Name the several nationalities in your township German French & British

What is the predominating nationality? Canadian

When did you settle in your present location?

1883

Have you been successful?

Fairly

Would you object to stating what capital or outfit you started with?

Over about \$400.

How much land have you under cultivation in—	Number of—	Value of—
Wheat <u>95 acres</u>	Horses <u>9</u>	House <u>\$400/-</u>
Oats <u>50 "</u>	Cattle <u>52</u>	Stable <u>1,000/-</u>
Barley <u>15 "</u>	Swine <u>1</u>	Implement <u>\$700/-</u>
Other Grain <u>—</u>	Sheep <u>—</u>	
	Poultry <u>75</u>	

Would you recommend your friends to come to this country? Those who are interested
to farm I would certainly recommend
them to come to this district, I don't think I at

if so what time of year?
what articles should they bring with them? As farm machinery is fairly
reasonable in this country I think it best to purchase
the machinery that is adapted to the country

How far are you from Stonewall? 14 miles From Winnipeg? 25 miles.

Do you find ready market for produce? Yes.

Do you think Winnipeg will become a large city? Yes.

What effect will this have on land around it?

It will certainly increase the value.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?

Mixed.

What is the average price for an improved farm?

They have been sold as high as \$2,000 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?

about \$5 per acre.

What is the usual time for commencing farming operations in the Spring?

about April 25th.

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FROM A SETTLER IN THIS DISTRICT

Name	Robert H. Lewis			Address	Stonewall	
W ₂	Section 21	Township 13	Range 16			
Nationality	Canadian					
Name the several nationalities in your township	Canadians English & Scotch					
What is the predominating nationality?	Canadians.					
When did you settle in your present location?	in 1884.					
Have you been successful?	I have					
Would you object to stating what capital or outfit you started with?	value of open plow, wagon.					
How much land have you under cultivation in—	Number of—	Value of—				
Wheat 40 acres	Horses 5	\$15-00 per				
Oats 30 "	Cattle 45	50-00 per				
Barley 10 "	Swine 2	Implements 700 per				
Other Grain —	Sheep —					
	Poultry 30					
Would you recommend your friends to come to this country?	I would					
If so what time of year?	in the spring.					
What articles should they bring with them?						
How far are you from Stonewall?	5 miles	From Winnipeg?	20 miles			
Do you find ready market for produce?	yes					
Do you think Winnipeg will become a large city?	yes					
What effect will this have on land around it?	good effect in raising their value					
What class of farming is the most successful in your district?	mixed farming					
What is the average price for an improved farm?	from \$2000 ⁰⁰ up according to soil soil soil soil soil					
What is the average price for wild land?						
What is the usual time for commencing farming operations in the Spring?	April					

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FROM A SETTLER IN THIS DISTRICT.

Name John Miller Address Strathmore
 Section 16 of 20 Township 14 Range 1 East.

Nationality Canadian

Name the several nationalities in your township Canadian principally

What is the predominating nationality? Canadian

When did you settle in your present location? 1890

Have you been successful? Yes

Would you object to stating what capital or outfit you started with? about \$2000.00

How much land have you under cultivation in—	Number of—	Value of—
Wheat <u>70 "</u>	Horses <u>12</u>	House <u>\$115.00</u>
Oats <u>40 "</u>	Cattle <u>35</u>	Stable <u>about \$100.00</u>
Barley <u>about 10 to 15</u>	Swine <u>about 12</u>	Implement <u>" 500.00</u>
Other Grain <u>— "</u>	Sheep <u>—</u>	
	Poultry <u>about 60</u>	

Would you recommend your friends to come to this country? Yes if they want a home.
 If so what time of year? In the month of March not later than
1st of April.

What articles should they bring with them? Their clothes & bedding.

How far are you from Stonewall? 8 miles From Winnipeg? 28 miles.

Do you find ready market for produce? Yes.

Do you think Winnipeg will become a large city? I think so

What effect will this have on land around it? make it more valuable

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?

Mixed farming

What is the average price for an improved farm? From \$1500.00 to \$2000.00 for 1/4 section.

What is the average price for wild land? From \$5.00 to \$10.00

What is the usual time for commencing farming operations in the Spring? About 1st of April
After 20th of April.

* * * * *

To the Stonewall Board of Trade.

Sirs,—In answer to your request for a statement as to how we have got along here, I am glad to say that we have got along very well. My husband and I came here over twenty years ago with a large family of small children and had hard work to get along for the first three or four years. All settlers in a new country expect to work hard. We settled four miles north of Stonewall. My husband is dead, but my children are all comfortably settled round me. My six boys have 1,620 acres of land and about \$7,500 worth of stock, worth altogether about \$25,000. I am glad that we came to this district. I think it is a good place for settlers with growing families.

Yours truly,

March 25th, 1901.

MRS. JOHN GOOD, SR.

To the Stonewall Board of Trade.

Gentlemen.—I gladly reply to your enquiry as to what I think of this district as a destination for those who may be seeking a farm home. I came from Moncton, N. B., in 1899, and after looking all over Manitoba and the Northwest, I came to the conclusion that this was one of the most desirable localities to be found. The soil is good, the land cheap, with abundance of good water. The vigorous growths of poplar which dot the prairie form excellent shelter and furnish the settler with cheap fuel. The winters are frosty but wonderfully fine and not such as need alarm the intending settler. I have shown my faith in the district by purchasing 1,000 acres of land within a few miles of here.

Yours truly,

J. M. WALLACE.

Stonewall, March 23, 1901.

To the Secretary of the Stonewall Board of Trade.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry as to my opinion of this district, I may say that I have been here about a year and am well pleased. I consider this district second to none for mixed farming. We have the typical Red River soil, heavily charged with lime, which ensures rapid growth and early ripening. We are more sheltered and less subject to high winds than is the case 110 miles south, where I lived for twenty years. I appreciate the excellent water. My well is 41 feet deep and has 32 feet of water. All kinds of grain, field roots, and garden vegetables thrive well, and small fruits are easily cultivated in the gardens. Cattle thrive well and are free from disease as compared with some parts. My sheep have done extra well. We have a fine market. Winnipeg may well be called the London of the West, as it is sure to become a great city. In view of the above, I have purchased 2,400 acres of land in 18, 1w. I would advise the homeseeker to come this way.

THOS. A. FOSTER.

March 21, 1901.

Perhaps you know some of these?

If so, write them direct. . . .

Stonewall Board of Trade.

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The Canadian Northwest.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian North-west Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate; which may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family, he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in car-loads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 455 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

“Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, guns, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada; typewriter, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided, also, that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.”

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished, and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will no longer have to be encountered.

The Canadian Northwest.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the North-west Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz.:—

- If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.
- If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.
- If sheep only are brought (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.
- If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.
- If horses and cattle are brought together, 16 allowed.
- If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:—

- (1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

The Canadian Northwest.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the land as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such a patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. When, for the convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a Homestead Inspector, a fee of \$5 is charged.

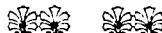
INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Farming Stock-raising And Dairying.



The Province of Manitoba has yet room for thousands of farmers and laborers. There are 25,000,000 acres that can be cultivated, and only 3,000,000 under cultivation. Owing to improved machinery, large acreages are worked by single families, but imported labor is necessary to handle the crops.

The Live Stock Industry

is rapidly increasing, and opportunities for Stockmen and Dairymen are to be found nearly everywhere.

Cheap Vacant Lands

Since 1886 large tracts of land have been transferred from the Dominion to the Provincial Government under the operation of the Swamp Lands Act, and there are more than a million acres owned by the Provincial Government at the present time which have benefited by comprehensive drainage works and are now ready for cultivation. There are also large areas of hay or grazing lands and also some wooded lands, of a similar kind to what are to-day offered at \$10 an acre. During 1898 26,000 acres were sold at an average price of \$3.41 per acre; whilst the average price of C.P.R. lands was \$3.88, and private holders were asking \$5 to \$6.50 per acre.

Railway Lands

The Province also holds the old Manitoba & North-Western Railway Company's land grant of 542,560 acres situate along the line of that railway, much of which is good agricultural land and the rest adapted to mixed farming, in which branch of farming that part of the province particularly excels. The prices are from \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to the location and quality, and excellent land is to be had for \$3.50, payment to be one-tenth down and the balance in nine annual instalments at 6 per cent. interest. Under these conditions a hard-working economical farmer can make the land pay for itself in half the time his contract calls for.

Enquiries as to particulars are to be made to the undersigned, who will forward location and description pamphlets, maps and the fullest information.

R. P. ROBLIN,
Min. of Agriculture and Immigration,

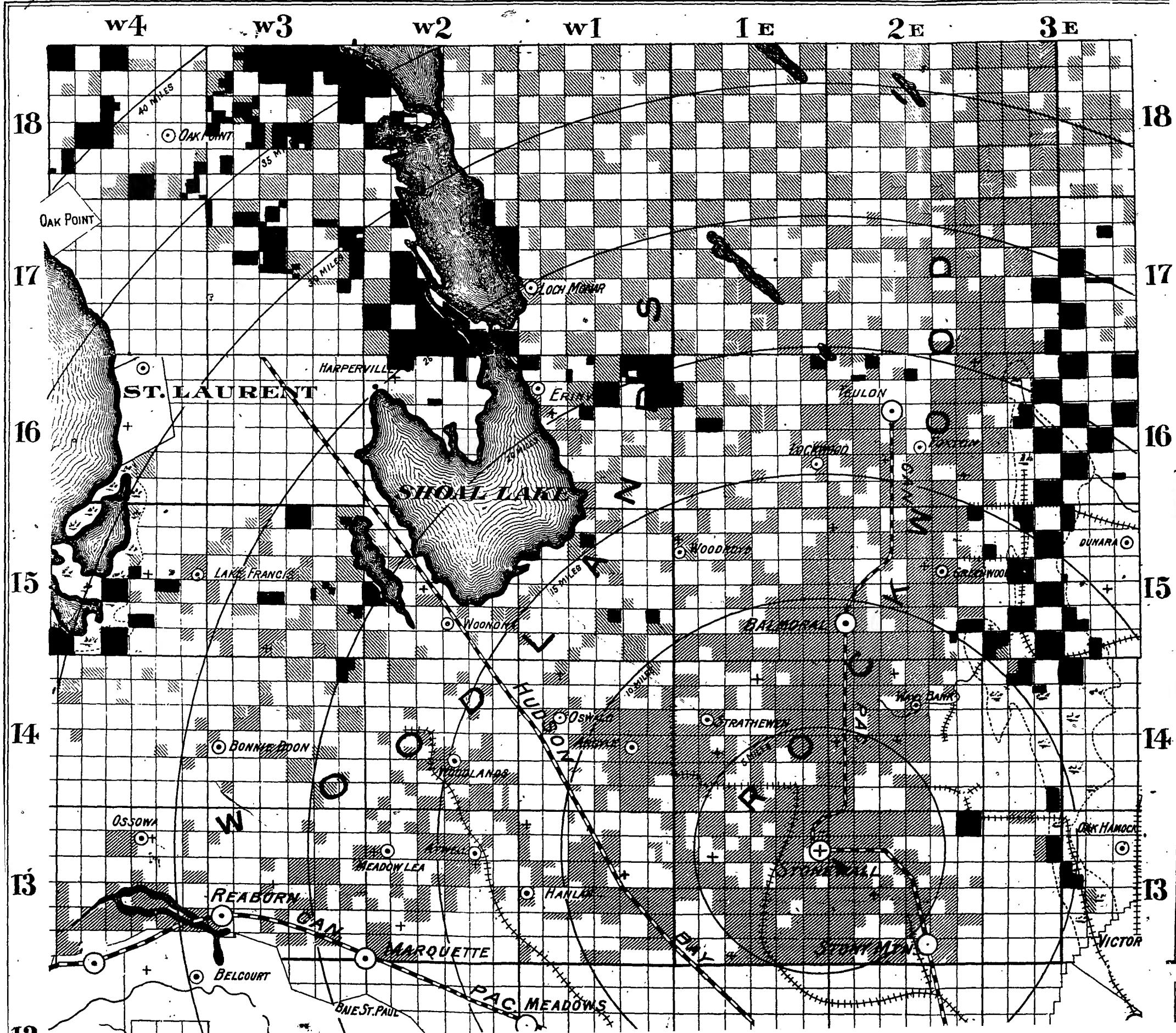
Winnipeg, Man.

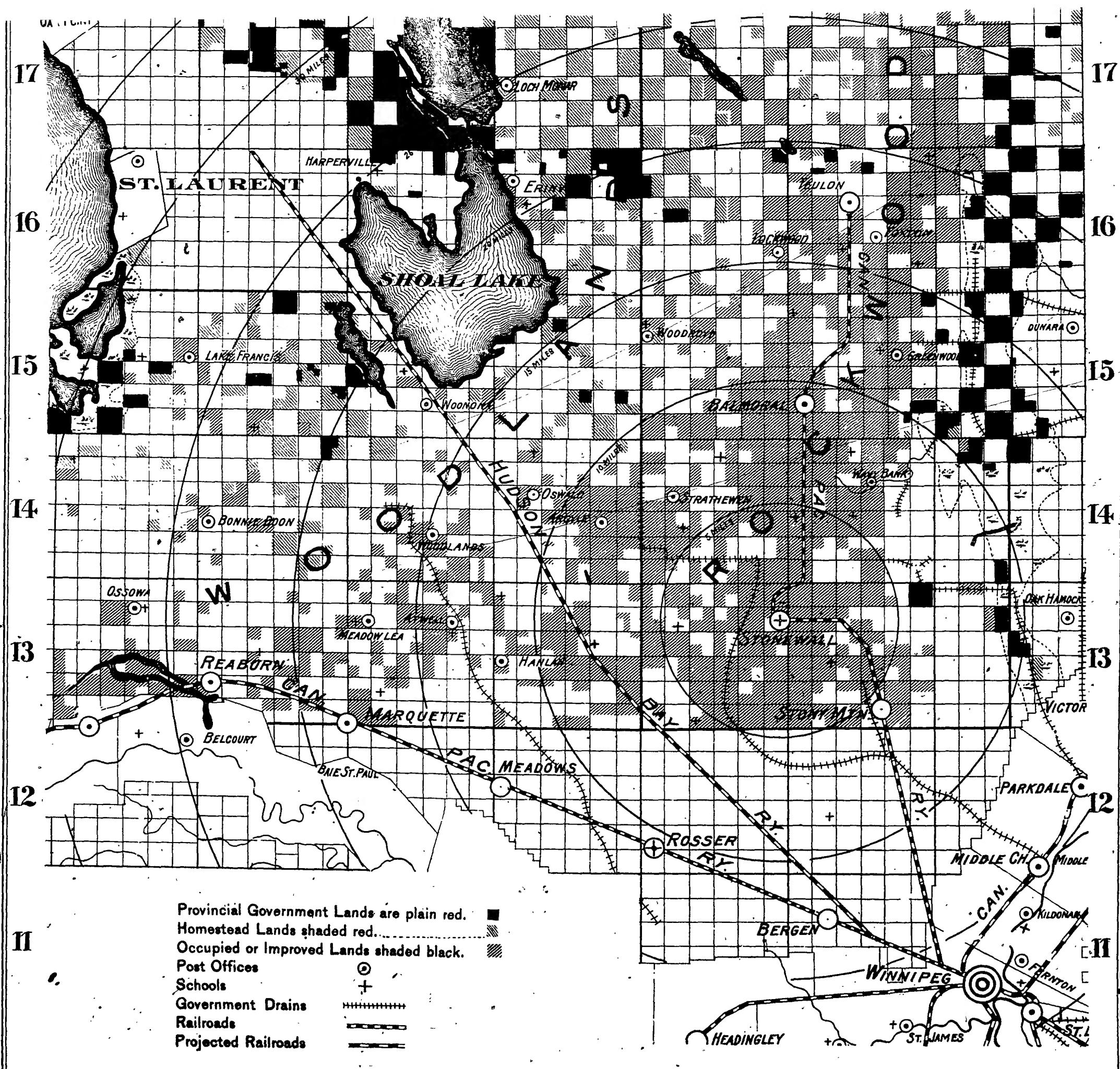
JAS. HARTNEY,
77 York Street,

Toronto, Ont.

Map of Municipalities of Rockwood and Woodlands

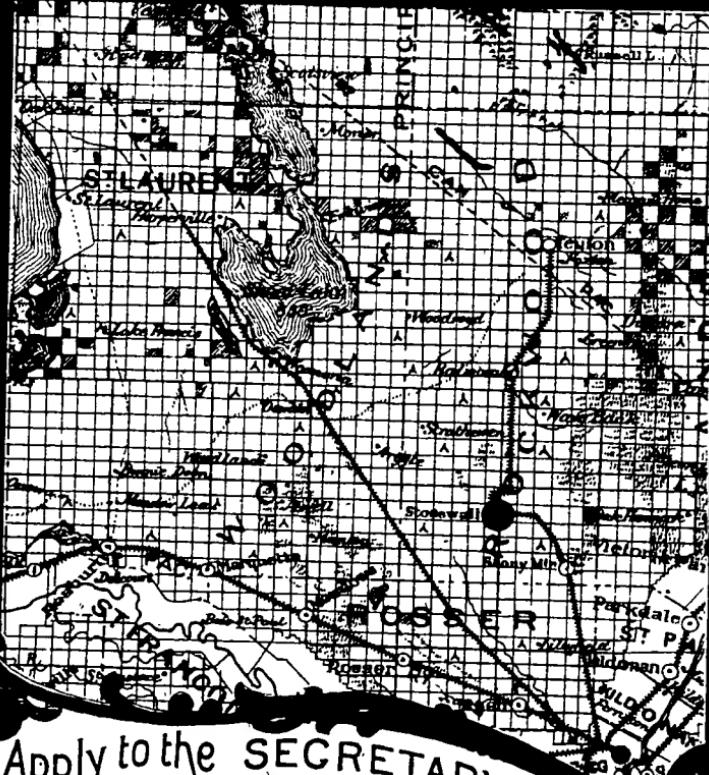
Showing Improved Lands and Government Lands, also Government Lands in St. Laurent and east half of Townships 18, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Range 3, east. Township 12 is in Municipality of Rosser.





Provincial Government Lands are plain red.
 Homestead Lands shaded red..... 
 Occupied or Improved Lands shaded black.
 Post Offices 
 Schools 
 Government Drains 
 Railroads 
 Projected Railroads 

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ABOUT THIS DISTRICT



Apply to the SECRETARY of the
STONEWALL BOARD OF TRADE

Stonewall,
MANITOBA.